

celver in bankruptcy and presumably understood how to keep the great metropolis out of debt. There was a bitter struggle over the election of the chairman, Sir Arthur Arnold being approached for naming his candidate, but it was not a faction struggle over the spoils of office. Parties were divided, and candidates were selected from a list of experienced officials. The water question, on which the two parties have been able to agree, has been taken up by the Salisbury Government. A second conference has been held respecting the transfer of powers from the London County Council to the local authorities in the government of the metropolitan district.

London's municipal legislators are overwhelmed with work, and the necessity for increasing the efficiency of the local vestries by broadening their functions is recognized. This is one of the most perplexing questions connected with Greater London. No sooner is it broached than the inequalities of the local rates are pointed out, and various parishes threaten to retire from the conference if a uniform tax rate be proposed.

The great hall of the new Church House at Westminster has been opened with royal pomp, and has been used this week by the two Houses in Convocation. It is a fine building, designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, and worthy of its splendid environment. It will furnish a center for work in the English Church. In honor of its completion a thanksgiving service was held in the choir of the Abbey and the "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung.

Mr. Gilbert's new statue of John Bright in St. Stephen's is not an impressive work of art. The sculptor has reproduced the orator's massive head and caught the benignant expression of his features, but has failed in the treatment of the figure, which is badly posed. The English people deserved a statue instinct with life and action, especially after waiting seven years for his permanent recognition in the Houses of Parliament.

Lord Leighton's unfinished work will be exhibited at the next Academy. It is reported that his furniture, curios and paintings will be sold at auction. His house and studio were enriched with many objects of great value, for he was an industrious collector.

Lady Jeune succeeded in emptying Parliament on Thursday afternoon by giving a unique reception at the Skating Palace, in Argyl-st., which was attended by a distinguished company. It was an attractive winter entertainment, with the galleries crowded with guests, who were entertained by the graceful movements of skaters and dancers in the ring below. Another novel incident was the ball given by Lady Salisbury in Inner Temple Hall for the benefit of St. Michael's Convalescent Home. It brought together a company of over eight hundred.

Peaceful Oxford is agitated with discussion over the question of the complete recognition of women by the university. A motion will be brought before the Congregation early in March that degrees be granted to women. Since Oxford and Cambridge have tacitly admitted women to everything but a degree, it is not easy to understand why this last step should not be taken. Many meetings have been held and appeals and protests by advocates and opponents of the movement made. English women are showing such persistence in obtaining higher education that the universities, sooner or later, will be forced to accede to their demands.

Brain photographs have not yet been attempted in England, but Professor Röntgen's discovery has been applied to hospital practice in London. A medical student who had broken his fingers was subjected to the new process. The photograph of his hand disclosed the exact position of the fractures. The results of this experiment were so satisfactory that the Röntgen appliances are likely to be generally introduced in hospital practice.

The reports of Nansen's discovery of the North Pole are received with frigid reserve by Mr. Clement Markham and other British geographers, who do not consider it probable that the gallant Norwegian would have sent a bulletin of so astounding an exploit by way of the Lena Delta and Irkutsk. Last year a ship was reported drifting in the ice off Northern Iceland, and it was considered possible that it was Nansen's vessel. His appearance off Siberia would indicate failure and retreat, unless he had found a land approach to the Pole, and had returned by the quickest route.

When cyclists obtained an entrance to Hyde Park during the morning hours, it was generally assumed that they would not be content with the privilege granted them. Six months have elapsed, and they are already petitioning the Commissioners of Works to extend the time for wheeling from noon until 2 o'clock. The restrictions are based upon the supposed danger of wheeling during driving hours. Experience has shown that great throngs of cyclists have frequented Hyde Park during the forenoon, and that the roadways used by them at once become popular drives. What the cyclists would really prefer would be to have carriages excluded from their favorite course north of the Serpentine. Since they must be mobbed by carriages during the forenoons, they want an extension of hours. When they carry out an extension of the time until sundown, cycling has been a favorite form of recreation this winter, owing to the mildness of the weather. Even the Royal Scots Greys have started a cycle club, with their commanding officer as president. They are talking of rivaling the Rifle Brigade's ride to York and back by a military cycling tour from Aldershot to Edinburgh. Another sign that cycling is becoming a British institution is the mounting of police on wheels. Seven County Councils have authorized this policy.

The introduction of horseless carriages and other motor vehicles will be facilitated by a Government bill which will be speedily introduced in Parliament. No effort will be made to restrict the speed of motor road traffic, since the ordinary law can be invoked against the reckless use of roadways. These vehicles, which are common enough in Paris, are not yet seen on English roads. A fine exhibition of motor carriages was given to-day in the Imperial Institute.

Louis Cassier, the founder of "Cassier's Magazine," has given me some interesting facts respecting the comparative prices of paper and printing in America and England. As an English edition of that American engineering periodical is issued, contracts are made in both countries for the same work. The cost of fine magazine paper for illustrating is eight and one-half cents in England, against seven and one-half cents in New-York. The cost of press work is practically the same, being ten shillings, against \$2.50. The cost of composition is also the same, although printers' wages in America are double those of English printers. This is

because the American printer is more expert and does more work in the same number of hours. Electrotyping is much more expensive in England than in America. The cost of binding is \$13.64 in London, as against \$9 in America. The cost of fine engraving for illustrating books and magazines is 50 per cent more in England than in America. The English processes are inferior in artistic quality to the American. These statements, made by a practical business man, tend to prove that the manufacture of books and magazines is cheaper in New-York than in London. Composition and presswork cost no more, and paper, binding, engraving and electrotyping are all cheaper. If the royalties paid to American authors are lower in America than in England, it is because the cost of advertising and distributing books through the retail trade is much greater. Except in fine grades of writing stock, the paper required for newspaper, book and magazine work is cheaper and better in America than in England. American paper exporters already have a large trade here, which might be materially increased if there were sharper competition with German manufacturers for the control of the English market.

**THE REVOLUTION IN COREA.**  
IT MAY LEAD TO A CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE OUTBREAK REGARDED BY THE ENGLISH FOREIGN OFFICE AS A COUP D'ETAT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CZAR.

London, Feb. 15.—The news of a revolution in Corea, attended by the murder of the Prime Minister and several other officials, has excited the Foreign Office, where the movement is regarded as a coup d'etat in the interests of Russia. The revolution in Seoul last October, in which the Queen was murdered, removed the greatest enemy of Russian influence in Corea. The Japanese Envoy, Viscount Mura, virtually nominated the Ministers, who kept the King almost a prisoner.

The counter revolution, the destruction of the Ministers, the anti-Japanese movement and the fact that the King has sought refuge at the Russian Legation have caused intense excitement in Japan. This, coupled with Russia's efforts to secure a naval station in Corea, is likely to lead earlier than was expected to a conflict between Russia and Japan.

**MARINES ORDERED TO SEOUL.**  
MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.—THE NEW CABINET ORDERS THE EXECUTION OF FORMER MINISTERS.

Yokohama, Feb. 15.—Detachments of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of Corea, to guard the interests of their respective countries. The King of Corea still remains at the Russian Legation as a measure of personal safety.

News has been received here that the new Cabinet which has been formed in Seoul has decreed the execution of a number of the former Ministers. A conference of foreign diplomats has been opened at the Russian Legation in Seoul to consider the situation.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Nothing has been heard at the State Department about the condition of affairs at Seoul, Corea. The report from Yokohama that United States marines had been sent there has not been confirmed. The gunboat Machias is at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, and marines sent to the Korean capital would come from that vessel.

**THE NEW MINISTER NOT ALARMED.**  
HE SAYS THAT REVOLUTIONS IN COREA NEVER GO BACKWARD.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Pom Kwang Soh, the new Korean Envoy Extraordinary, accompanied by his secretary, Hong Sun Pak, arrived in Washington this afternoon, forty-seven days after leaving Seoul. He was rather surprised on reaching the Legation to learn that the revolution had taken place in the last few days of the Cabinet of which he was until recently a member; but he declared that if the news was verified it would not alarm him, for no harm was then momentary ever came to Corea from such affairs. There was a long step in advance on each occasion, and it was eventually found that revolutions did not go backward. When he left the country on the last day of the year the whole people were showing the beneficial results of wise reforms, and he did not believe any back steps would be taken. All the officials, from the King down, were warm admirers of the United States. American models were sought for Korean institutions. He learned of the friendly relations of the United States in great measure for the preservation of her independence and general advancement.

Mr. Soh, who spent ten years in Washington and speaks English fluently, is about thirty-five years old, and remarkably like an American in his earnest active manner. He is a pioneer in the idea of printing his name on his cards instead of his rank. He was the custom of his predecessors. He says it is much more reasonable, as Americans will then read his name correctly from left to right, while his own countrymen will make no mistake in reading it, as they read everything else, from right to left.

Secretary Olney was informed of Mr. Soh's arrival this afternoon, and will make an appointment to present him to the President next week.

**KING MENELIK'S TERMS REJECTED.**  
GENERAL BARIATIERI BREAKS OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ABYSSINIAN MONARCH.

Rome, Feb. 15.—It is announced that General Baratieri, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, having been authorized by the Government to conclude a treaty of peace with King Menelik, sent Major Salia, of the Italian Army, to treat with the King. Menelik demanded that the Italians abandon the positions occupied by them in Abyssinia and revise the treaty of Uccialli, excluding entirely therefrom the provision for an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia. On receiving a report from Major Salia of the terms demanded by King Menelik, General Baratieri immediately broke off the negotiations.

A dispatch from Massowah says that Menelik, King of the Abyssinians, after refusing an attack on the Italians under General Baratieri, withdrew from the strong position lately held by him. It is stated that the Abyssinians are now encamped at Adowa, where they are waiting an attack. General Baratieri is reported to have started for Adowa.

Now that the reinforcements for General Baratieri have arrived, he has under his immediate command 8,000 men, divided as follows: Thirty battalions of Italian infantry, composed of 60 men each; eight battalions of native infantry, amounting to 4,800 men; two regiments of cavalry of 2,000 men each; sixty companies of three different classes of 1,500 men, and 1,500 more troops composed of engineers, etc. These forces are divided into five brigades, each of which is commanded by a major general. With the exception of troops sent to North Africa, this is the largest army ever sent from Europe to the Black Continent.

**NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN PLEASED.**  
HERRING ENTERING AMERICAN PORTS, EVEN ON AMERICAN VESSELS, MUST PAY DUTY.

St. John's, N. B., Feb. 15.—There is general satisfaction among merchants and fishermen here over the decision of the American Government that Newfoundland herring entering American ports on American vessels must pay duty. Now duty is only exacted on fish carried by Newfoundland vessels.

This enables the latter to compete with the Gloucester and Boston vessels on an equal footing. The newspapers urge the local dealers to prepare vigorously to compete with the Americans next season in forwarding herring from Placentia and Fortune Bays.

**LONDON NEWS ITEMS.**  
London, Feb. 15.—The publishing firm of Macmillan & Co., the head of which died a few days ago, has been turned into a limited liability company, with a capital of £200,000. None of the shares were offered to the public.

"The Tablet" says that Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal Vaughan, of Westminster, London, have exchanged communications concurring in the opinion that international arbitration should be adopted. The paper adds that the world will welcome their common utterance as marking the solidarity of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is reported that the Queen, since the death of Prince Henry, has besought her eldest daughter, Empress Frederick, of Germany, to arrange to stay in England for the greater part of the year. Empress Wilhelmina, however, has declined the offer, and is said to be doing so if she is so inclined.

It has been arranged that the Queen will arrive at Cimex, in the South of France, on March 11.

The visit to London of the Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Finance, is associated with arranging the financial details of the cable and shipping subsidies in which the Imperial Government is concerned.

## ALL PARTIES

## BURY THE HATCHET

and harmonize in the belief that

## RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

is the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for a

Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis,

Grippe or Pneumonia. Only 60 cents

a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of

your druggist or at

## RIKER'S,

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

## TO OVERAWE THE BOERS.

## AN INVASION THREATENED.

ENGLAND MAY SEND AN ARMY CORPS

TO SOUTH AFRICA.

L. N. F.

THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO ENFORCE

SUBMISSION TO ITS DEMANDS—IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT PRESIDENT KRUGER WILL

COME TO LONDON—HE WILL TOLERATE

NO INTERFERENCE IN TRANSVAAL

AFFAIRS—NEWSPAPERS URGE

THE MINISTRY TO BE

READY FOR WAR.

London, Feb. 15.—The representative of the

United Press learns from an official source that the War Office, acting under orders from the Government, has made every preparation to

send an army corps of 20,000 men to South Africa. Despite the silence of the English papers, and in face of possible denials, the absolute

accuracy of this statement can be relied upon. The War Office was consulted by the Govern-

ment the week after Emperor William sent his dispatch to President Kruger as to how

long it would take to land a fully equipped army in Natal. Plans were prepared between the

War Office and the Admiralty, with the result that it was reported that an expedition could

be ready within three months. The details of the scheme are known only to the heads of the

War Office and the members of the inner cabinet, but the information received by the repre-

sentative of the United Press points to a large contingent being drawn from India, cavalry, artillery and infantry, including Sikhs and other native troops.

The promise of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulty does not appear to have

sufficed to induce the British Government to abandon its project. Final orders for the dis-

patch of the troops have not yet been given, but if the present designs are carried out, a

full army corps will be in Natal some time in May. What real use is to be made of this

force can only be surmised. The Conservative organ, "The Globe," alone of all the newspapers, seems to have received some hint of the Govern-

ment's intentions. It argues that soft words, with the Boers, are a sheer waste of time. Eng-

land, it declares, will only get what she wants by a display of force, not an actual collision, but a demonstration. Therefore, the Govern-

ment must increase its forces in South Africa to such an extent as to convince the Boers that

at Pretoria that neither the Boers nor the submission to England's just demands. "The

Globe" does not attempt to estimate what force will be required to overawe the Boers, but says

that the Government has not enough troops in South Africa at present to do what at any

moment it may be imperatively necessary to do.

A BIG JOB FOR ENGLAND.

The English, after their thorough defeat at

Majuba Hill in 1881, had 20,000 troops opposed to the Boers, who were not at all overawed then. If to the projected expedition there should be

added the existing forces in South Africa, there would be from 25,000 to 30,000 men of all arms

who could be used in a demonstration against the Transvaal. The Republic might, and prob-

ably would, find an ally in the Orange Free State, would receive assistance from Dutch

sympathizers in Cape Colony, and would probably secure the active intervention of Europe.

It would be a big job for England to make even a limited demonstration.

The Anglo-Boer troubles arising from Dr. James-

on's raid into the Transvaal, or, perhaps, from a more remote cause, do not appear likely to be

settled by a mere exchange of diplomatic correspondence or a visit of President Kruger to

London. On the surface all appears to be clear sailing, but with certainty that there is something in the wind which the general public has as yet no knowledge. Pretoria

advises of Thursday showed that the Boer Govern-

ment was incensed, and with reason, because of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch to Sir Hercules

Robinson, British High Commissioner in South Africa, in which the secretary of State for the

Colonies set forth the alleged grievances of the foreign residents of the Transvaal and suggested a

scheme of reforms which included the granting of autonomy to the residents of the Rand. Pres-

ident Kruger thought that this was an unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of the South African Republic, and he did not hesi-

tate to say so plainly. On the face of things it appeared that the

moderation of President Kruger toward Dr. Jameson and his fellow-disrupters and the des-

tentable intention of the British Government to protect the Boers in their rights would, after

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